





## New Advertisements.

### LA COMISION POPULAR

TO RELIEVE THE POOR OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Editors of the STANDARD | 5000 |
| Mr. Flower              | 500  |
| Mr. Charles Dwyer       | 500  |
| N. L.                   | 100  |

Contributions will be thankfully received.

The following sums have been collected by members of the Commission, from among the Foreign Residents:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Thomas Armstrong | 10,000 |
| Mr. J. L. Leno   | 1,000  |
| Ernest L'Orange  | 1,000  |
| Dr. J. G. G. G.  | 1,000  |
| John Shaw        | 1,000  |
| Henry A. Green   | 1,000  |
| H. E. Shaw       | 1,000  |
| A. M. M. M.      | 1,000  |
| Thomas Drysdale  | 5,000  |
| A. F. F. F.      | 5,000  |
| G. M. M. M.      | 5,000  |
| H. W. W. W.      | 5,000  |
| Rosellin & Co.   | 1,000  |
| Noctiti & Co.    | 2,000  |
| Murray & Gib on  | 200    |
| H. Becher        | 200    |
| John Connell     | 20,000 |
| M. A. A. A.      | 1,000  |
| James Black      | 500    |

### IRISH FEVER RELIEF FUND.

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Editors of the STANDARD  | 5000 |
| An Irishman              | 100  |
| Mr. Webb                 | 100  |
| J. J. Revy               | 100  |
| General Paez             | 100  |
| James Barrett            | 50   |
| L. L. L. L.              | 200  |
| A. Friend                | 2000 |
| Samuel Haycroft          | 500  |
| John Angier              | 500  |
| Stand-by O'Gorman        | 100  |
| James Browne             | 100  |
| C. E.                    | 500  |
| George Brown             | 100  |
| Michael Duggan           | 500  |
| Daniel Duggan            | 500  |
| Miss Nannery             | 200  |
| James Sharpley           | 100  |
| Mr. Tippet               | 50   |
| Thomas Drysdale and Co.  | 1000 |
| Hessie Brown             | 100  |
| Kate Scannell            | 100  |
| Zimmerman, Fair, and Co. | 500  |
| Thomas Armstrong         | 500  |
| Thomas Duggan            | 500  |
| A. Friend                | 500  |
| James Casey              | 500  |
| Blanknert and Co.        | 200  |
| Two Anti-Slubs           | 50   |
| L. M. Browne             | 200  |
| Cornelius Langan         | 200  |
| Paul Fragoni             | 100  |
| Rusticus, Fortin         | 200  |
| John McKiernan           | 100  |
| S. Kenny and Brother     | 1000 |
| Florence Donovan         | 500  |
| James Doolin             | 100  |
| John Walker              | 200  |
| Drabble Brothers & Co.   | 500  |
| Patrick Busher           | 100  |
| Mr. Barron               | 50   |
| Thomas Egan              | 100  |
| Ann Molloy               | 100  |
| Robert Kelly             | 500  |
| A. Friend                | 100  |
| F. S.                    | 100  |
| W. B.                    | 100  |
| Tanice Moore             | 1000 |
| N. L.                    | 50   |

Subscriptions received at this office.

THE REV. J. SMITH thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £1000 for the relief of the suffering, and for the relief of the destitute arising out of the present epidemic.

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| Robert M. O'Connell                       | 5000 |
| William M. O'Connell                      | 500  |
| John Thompson                             | 200  |
| Henry Carpenter                           | 123  |
| James Stewart                             | 250  |
| A. thank offering from the Rev. Mr. Smith | 100  |
| Robt. Mull                                | 500  |
| Henry Tully                               | 500  |
| Arthur W. Watson                          | 500  |
| Mr. Temple                                | 500  |
| Mr. Davis                                 | 100  |

### RELIEF FUND.

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the fund for the relief of the suffering, to be placed in the hands of the Rev. Henry J. Jackson, are respectfully requested to send the amount of their subscription to Charles S. Bowers, No. 41 Calle 25 de Mayo, or 117 Calle Reconquista.

### AUCTION

BY WILLIAM MAERTENS.

HEALTH! FORTUNE! In the Town of MERCEDES.

A brewery, the most accredited in Mercedes, which has a large number of customers in the town as well as in the environs, will be sold by auction on Sunday next, the 2nd of April, 1871, at one o'clock p.m.

A FINE HOUSE. A house is almost new, there is a large stock, a brewery with furniture, and a whole square of land which belongs to it.

On Sunday, the 2nd of April at 1 p.m. will be sold by auction, at the highest price, and for cash, a splendid property of great value, in the town of Mercedes. Its ground comprises a whole square which faces four streets, and is situated about 12 squares N.W. of the town.

It contains a beautiful Brewery almost new, a dwelling house with four apartments, kitchen, and a stable, guanoes, a hen-house, a garden with flowers and fruit-trees, and a piece of ground with lucern for the maintenance of the horses which are required for the trade of a large brewery. The latter is in a perfect state, and ready for being worked; there is a stock of about ten pipes of ale; there are 2 brews, carts, and their respective horses, three cellars, bottles, empty casks, some pumps of copper, two artesian wells with excellent water, a mill, and various utensils almost new. There is besides a stock of barley, hops, and corn; fine house-furniture, culinary utensils, an organ, saddles, and several other objects will be included in the sale, and may be seen on the day of the auction.

I call the attention to this splendid property of all those who wish to make a fortune within a short time, for its situation is excellent, its trade extends over the whole country, including Chivilcoy, Lujan, Pilar, &c.

Mercedes, besides its being a commercial place, is known as a most healthy locality, and many rich people have chosen it for their abode in this time of plague.

For particulars apply to the auctioneer's office, Calle Rivadavia 281.

204 6p m28

FURNISHED BED-ROOM to be let at 63 Calle Maipo (altos), airy, well ventilated, furnished bed-room. Board provided. 212 3p m29

WANTED by a German Lady, a situation as Governess in an English Family, speaks French, Spanish, Italian, and English. Apply by letter H. to the office of the Standard. 207 3p m29

WANTED by a married couple, employment in the Camp; the wife as housemaid and the husband as cook or waiter. Apply to the Standard. 211 3p m29

WANTED by a Young German Woman a situation as Cook or Housemaid. Apply to the Standard. 208 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

WANTED in a quiet house, a situation as a young man. Apply to the Standard. 210 3p m29

## AVISO.

LA COMISION Directiva de la Sociedad de Beneficencia de Mercedes, informa al Sr. Luis de la Cruz, que el Sr. de la Cruz, ha de declarar recienido a los 20 dias de la fecha. Buenos Ayres, 28 de Mayo 1871.

### STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE

For Colonia, the British Steamer NAPO TA, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m. Agents: Luis Maclean and Co., Paseo de Julio 35.

Every THURSDAY for MONTEVIDEO, at 4 p.m., the British Steamship SATURN. Every SATURDAY for SALTO and interior, at 10 a.m., the British Steamship SATURN. ENSENERIAS FLUVIALES 99 Reconquista

### LETTERS.

Mr. Robertson, J. Murray, R. Thompson, Jones, D. J. C. Curdson, John Williams, H. Budding, T. Threlkeld, W. Garstang, Kate Doran, Cattle Farmer, Ackey, M. K. Ward, R. Thomas, W. Bruce, James Nock, E. D. Tullan, Juan Lynch, W. Main, Gilgrip, John Allison, W. G. St. John, E. Colton, C. Ledger, Mary Ann Livingston, 2. Caroline Roberts, James Dawson, R. Doyle, James Grossart, John M. Williams.

### Latest Papers in Town.

PER FRENCH PACKET.

On sale at THIS OFFICE.

### SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

|                                                           |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| DAILY, per Month                                          | \$30 |
| PACKET EDITION, per Month                                 | 6    |
| Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per annum) | 52   |
| Advertisements per line per day, 41 mcs.                  |      |
| Do. per line, one insertion                               | 20   |
| Do. Permanent at conventional rates.                      |      |

"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

### The Standard.

Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

### OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, Feb. 18.

If River Plate steamers will sail on Mondays, and if it be part of the rule, according to St. Martin le Grand, not to make up mails on Sundays, you will excuse me avoiding telegrams. Here we sit wrapped in the sublimest optimism, perfectly persuaded that peace is made, and with Mr. Gladstone hope it will be of long duration. In obedience rather to popular clamour than from any fears of danger, the government have introduced their measure for re-organizing and increasing the military defences of Great Britain. The system of purchase is to be abolished at a cost of eight millions compensation to officers. The government adhere to the voluntary system, not thinking the emergency has arrived either for resorting to the ballot, or compulsory service. The office of the Horse Guards is to be removed to Pall Mall, under the same roof as the War Office. The patronage of Lords-Lieutenant in the militia is to be transferred to the Crown. The country is to be divided into sub-districts, containing each from 15,000 to 20,000 militia and volunteers, with a colonel on the staff, under the general officer of the district. Beyond the 20,000 men already enlisted, there is to be no further increase at present in the regular forces, but there will be a large increase in the reserves. The three forces, the regulars, militia, and volunteers (the latter to be all efficient), will be brigaded, and exercised together in full fighting order, with transport trains and ambulances in different parts of the country. The total army estimates in the present year will be £15,851,700, providing for

Regular troops 135,047  
Militia 137,000  
Yeomanry 14,000  
First army reserve 9,000  
Second do. and provisions 30,000

Volunteers (efficient) 170,671  
Total 497,718

Of these forces 470,779 will be on home service. The Horse Artillery has been raised from eleven to sixteen batteries (96 guns), and twenty garrison batteries have been converted into field batteries, with 240 guns. The sixteen-pounder gun is introduced into the field artillery; and Mr. Cardwell announces his thirty-five ton gun as the most powerful weapon in the world. The Snider rifle has been changed for the Martini-Henry, the best rifle known.

The Government measure has, upon the whole, given satisfaction, but it will be modified in committee.

Mr. Auberon Herbert brought forward his motion last night in regard to the foreign policy of the Government. After Mr. Gladstone's reply, and a half promise that England would interfere effectually when the proper time arrived and circumstances required it, the motion was withdrawn. The principal speaker on the opposite side was Sir Robert Peel. He very well represented the amiable, the dashing, the gentlemanly notions of a "spirited foreign policy" worthy of the days when it was thought this country could dictate to the world. Mr. Gladstone quietly reminded him that England was not Europe, and, to my mind, the whole question leaked out when Mr. Gladstone gave us to understand that Russia was not disposed to act with the neutral powers. In other words, had England and Austria held threatening language towards Germany, Russia would have joined her, and the conflagration would have become general. It may be replied that, as it is, that eventually will only be postponed, and under less favorable conditions for this country. Still, that is only an opinion; and taking it all in all the Government policy has been judicious, but certainly a little caudal and undignified.

It is sickening to turn from these considerations of cool policy to distracted and suffering France; to read the accounts of her poor, famished, foot-sore, ill-clad and beaten soldiers crawling over the Swiss frontier, and with the mildness of the race when cowed, waiting with the patience of children and the unselfishness of women for the morsels of bread served out to them in turn by the bounty of the good-hearted creatures in Switzerland. The Swiss may themselves have to suffer for the ambition of great powers.

It is equally sad to see the good people of France rushing with their bundles and bandboxes through the Prussian lines, to look after their chairs and tables and pianos as their sole thought; to see the skulking 'faneurs' of the Paris streets rejoicing once more in the re-lit cafés as their 'gaumum bonum'; and shouting for peace as they once echoed the cries of Napoleon's police, 'à Berlin! to see them with their mouths full of fresh meat, spluttering anathemas against the defenders of their honour, because these men failed!

In the newly elected Assembly it is Orleansist members who under M. Thiers have taken the lead. As they sat in their first meeting in the theatre at Bordeaux, they were described as an assembly of grey and bald headed doctards. Far be it from me to disparage bald heads, and I have now some sympathy with grey heads, but the only grand thing I have read of the new assembly was this—when Garibaldi, whom the Deputies would not listen to, left the house in disgust, the officer on guard at the doors of the Assembly gave the command to salute the General. M. Thiers, who is now named the chief of the executive, who may be President of the Republic, and perhaps secretary to the Comite de Paris, rushed at the officer, and in a rage, asked him how he dared to salute General Garibaldi. The officer replied, "Because, he is General Garibaldi, because he is a Deputy; because he has come to fight for France, and he is the only General who has taken a Prussian flag." M. Thiers sloped.

Belfort has surrendered with honors of war. The armistice is now general, and has been prolonged till the 24th, and may probably be prolonged still further if the French Assembly looks pacific. Our dates from Bordeaux are by telegram up to noon of to-day. The grand question, the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, was being discussed. You will hear the result, and judge accordingly. Meantime General Chanzy has returned from Paris to Laval, persuaded that the German terms cannot be accepted. He is busy marching his men south of the Loire, where Faidherbe's men in the north are to be carried by sea from Calais and Dunkirk. According to all accounts the Germans have in the face of a scowling Europe very much relaxed their pecuniary demands, but they adhere to their territorial demands. On that point they are right as a question of justice.

The population of Alsace has declared so strongly in favour of France it is fruitful to think of the harsh measures the Imperial Government of Germany will be forced to take in ruling its newly acquired provinces; and at any moment when Southern Germany turns restive these provinces will be thorns in the side of the Empire. It is still said that the German army will march in triumph through Paris. What can be the use of this dangerous puerility? Poor Bismarck, with such a determined King, must have his dreams of German greatness often-times disturbed. Is not the wretched, deluded, and now abandoned captive of Wilhelmshohe a sufficient warning to empires that in the zenith of success they are nearest their fall? In the French elections the Imperialists have not been noticed.

You will have heard that upon the arrival of the last French packet the Argentine loan, which was all ready for launching, came to a stop. The Argentine Government, I understand, drew upon Thompson, Bonar & Co. in virtue of an arrangement made by their agent when at Buenos Ayres. It was agreed that on condition of certain advances Messrs. Thompson, Bonar & Co. were to have the refusal of the loan. Mr. Varela goes to Brussels, arranges with Caen & Co., who are the correspondents of Cohen, a relation by marriage of the Rothschilds. He comes to London with the loan out and dry, and suddenly Thompson, Bonar & Co. put their veto upon it. Cohen & Co. say they have got the contract, and commence remitting £50,000 to the Argentine Government on account. They are enormously rich people, and can afford to wait till the Argentine Government and Thompson & Co. arrange matters. I have not heard that any compromise here has been made. You will understand the 'negocio' better than I.

The closing of the port of Rosario has caused a rise in the price of all articles for primary necessity. The local papers say that everything is fully thirty per cent. dearer since the port was closed.

## LISBON LETTER.

Lisbon 27th Feb. 1871.

My last to you was per "S.S. Biela," by which steamer I sent you Letter No. 22 with all the very latest news; since then we have received the following important news. According to a telegram from Paris it is reported that the preliminaries for peace were finally settled on Friday. The conditions are as yet unknown. Bismarck has no compassion; he will not listen to the petitions of the French Government and the German army will enter Paris to-day—the districts of Belleville and La Villette will be occupied by the Germans. In a few days after a grand parade will be held in presence of the Emperor. The Official Monitor of Versailles says that the occupation of Paris by the German army will be the most effectual means of putting an end to all the impudence, lies and exaggerations of the Paris press that is constantly insulting the German army. The Bordeaux Journal affirms that the Emperor gives up the annexation of Lorraine and Metz, but that that city will have its fortifications dismantled, the Independence Belge says that Alsace with Thionville are already ceded, but that France will keep Metz with the condition of its being dismantled—the indemnization according to the same Journal, is to be one hundred and twenty millions sterling, one part to be paid by the 1st of April. The forts will remain occupied by the Germans until the first payment, and the Province of Champagne be occupied until the total payment is made—another telegram per cable later on said that the Reuter Agency announces from Paris under date of 25th that peace is certain and that Thiers, Favre and the consulting commissioners have accepted the following conditions:—France cedes Alsace, Metz and Belfort will be restored to France—the war indemnization will be five thousand millions of francs; a portion of France and fortresses like Sedan will remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions are completed. The Germans will enter Paris to-day and occupy the district of Blysee from the Arch of Triumph to the Place de la Concorde. Peace will be formally proclaimed when the national Assembly ratifies the conditions—another cable telegram later on says that the Standard published a telegram from Bordeaux saying the armistice is prolonged until Wednesday next. The first session of the Assembly after the arrival of Mr. Thiers and his colleagues will be secret. The Count of Paris published a manifest in which he denies having any personal ambition. Preparations are being made for the early departure of Napoleon from Wilhelmshohe, and all the necessary arrangements have been made for the French prisoners to leave Germany. In reference to the event respecting the Spanish Consul at Cairo, the Imparcial of Madrid says that the Khedive has not yet answered the representations that were made him, a telegram from the Spanish Consul at Alexandria announces the arrival of the ultimatum from Spain.

It is assured that several powers have offered their mediation to the Khedive. The Imparcial denies the intention of the Government to raise a loan of thirty millions in Spain. The Daily News publishes a telegram from Paris saying that the Germans have effectually received eight millions of pounds sterling of indemnification. The Germans ask for two hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling in public French funds, or in other words an annual revenue of ten millions sterling. This exigence will represent an increase in the French national debt of three hundred and thirty-three millions sterling, but possibly some agreement will be made to overcharge as little as possible the money market. Paris is quiet, but the public are impatient to know the conditions of peace. The Vienna press shows a surprise that the exigencies of Austria concerning the Danube are opposed to England and Turkey, while Russia and Prussia give them an unexpected support. Prince Charles of Roumania is resolved to abdicate. The French mail has not come in yet.

Feb. 28.—French mail just arrived; has very little delay. A telegram per cable dated London, 28, 11 a.m., gives the following:—Armistice prolonged to 12th of March. Germans, 30,000 strong, go into Paris to-morrow morning; occupation will continue till ratification of treaty by the Assembly. French army will occupy left bank of Seine. Great excitement among lower orders of Paris, and serious fears entertained of outrage. Great hatred expressed against Germans for harshness of terms, and especially for their pride in entering Paris. There exists both a feeling of grief, and one desire of revenge. The majority of the people believe Thiers and Favre have done their best, and that France must wait the hour of vengeance. National Assembly meets to-day. No more news.

E. M.

### NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Seventy thousand of the citizens of Buenos Ayres, it is estimated, are at present spread over the camp, and if ten times that number were squatted on the estancias and in the little towns there could not be a greater hubbub. In towns along any line of railway the epidemic 'emigrés' most do congregate; the churches of Lujan, Mercedes, Moron, even Chivilcoy, are crowded on every Sunday; ladies from every part of Buenos Ayres are to be found in bathed houses, and even in mud hovels, around many of the railway

## towns are tents and wooden shanties.

Towns away from the railways are cheaper and healthier, and can afford infinitely better accommodation. It is really astonishing how, with such a sudden influx of strangers, some sickness or other has not broken out in these towns: the change in diet, mode of living, etc., is immense; yet up to the present every town in the camp—north, south, east, or west—is healthy.

The weather also has been severe, raining day and night in some parts, and nothing but mud and dampness around; but the air of the camp is singularly invigorating, and although the changes of temperature are violent, few seem to suffer from them.

At many of the country towns, both in the north and south, the local authorities are trying to establish a kind of quarantine. When the diligence arrives, before a passenger gets out, the doctor of the place has to inspect them, this ceremony is at times sufficiently ludicrous. All have to put out their tongues, and if it is only a toothache that afflicts a passenger the odds are, that back he goes to the place from whence he came. As a matter of course the camp is full of the most outlandish rumours about the real state of the city; every one believes that the newspapers conceal the truth, and only publish what suits the government and municipality. The Republic, as it publishes a daily list of the deaths, giving the names, ages, nationalities, and parish, is in the greatest demand. To say that the camp is literally covered with Italians would hardly be an exaggeration; one meets these poor people everywhere, in the towns, chacras, on the estancias, and even walking about the camp with some musical instruments therewith to try and earn a living.

As for the Government sending out batches of newly-arrived Italian emigrants, the Juez de Paz and others, if they only had the courage to speak out, know full well that the measure in its present raw state is simply ridiculous. If there is not starvation in the country towns there is certainly in most of them sufficient mendicancy to justify the starting of a poor-house. How many of the poor occupants of ranchos earn a living is a matter of conjecture. Employment there is none—that is to say, sound staple employment which, based on production, must be regarded as an element of national wealth, this is unknown. The few chacreros who surround the town barely eke out a sufficiency to maintain their families. To look for employment from these men is sheer nonsense; they work their few acres of land themselves, and, except at harvest time, have not a dollar to spare for a laborer. Farming in this country is so much in its infancy that the Indians of Patagonia are just about as qualified to hire 300 or 400 agricultural laborers, fresh from the plains of Savoy, as the chacreros around any of the country towns in the province of Buenos Ayres.

The only feasible way for the country judges to aid the Government in the present plethora of agricultural labour is to give small homestead farms to the new arrivals, and thus utilize the municipal lands which surround all these country towns, and which for so many years have remained idle; but there must be a system in this, otherwise it will amount to nothing. Each town should name an Emigration manager, whose business it should be to divide the municipal chacra lands, and locate the different farms. For the first year the municipality of the town should maintain and support these emigrant farmers, supplying them with 'rancho,' food, agricultural implements, seeds, &c. Under a proper and economical management, these farmers in one year would become self supporting, and the municipal farms spread all over the country would become an immense element of Provincial and National wealth. There are 72 partidos in the camps of Buenos Ayres, each of those partidos could well afford to give say 500 farms of four square squares, say 2,000 squares for each partido. If such a scheme was properly organized and carried out, then there would be no difficulty in the country judges disposing of every emigrant who arrives on these shores; but in the absence of some such scheme, the Government decree amounts to nothing, and if the Italians are sent out to the camp as proposed, the very worst consequences must ensue. On the estancias newly arrived Italians are for the most part useless; moreover, the estancias may be regarded as a sort of shut borough, there are no Italian estancieros, and on the English and native estancias there is really no scarcity of labor; on every estancia that we have visited, there were as many peones as the place could well support. The days are past when a flock of sheep could maintain the owner's family, with a cook, and peon besides. Out at the 'puestos' now one man is allowed for each flock of sheep, and in some places such is the spirit of economy that one 'puestero' cares two flocks; and furthermore, he cares them well. The sheep business ten years ago supported fully 25 per cent. a greater population than it does to-day. Owing to the onward march of the town and the decline in camp affairs, thousands left the camp to seek employment in the city; 'puestos' where a few years ago comfort and prosperity reigned, are to-day, if not 'tapera' miserable hovels, affording a home to one peon and a dog. Any sudden increase of population must, therefore, lead, and tell unfavorably upon the estancieros.

Governor Castro, who is himself an estanciero, must be aware of this fact;

## ing, however, is too good to keep; w

can vouch for its accuracy.—A wealthy proprietor living in a fine house which he keeps in a scandalous state of filth inside, has been remonstrated with ineffectually by the Health Inspectors, and will certainly be fined to a tune he dreams not of, if he does not mend his ways. The walls in part of this gentleman's house are in a state of black grime which the lowest 'cachet' in the Bastille of former centuries never aspired to, and the 'letinas,' we are informed, are past description. Every remonstrance of the Inspectors has hitherto been met with a non possumus, by this party who appears to like dirt. "Clean those filthy walls," say the Inspectors at each visit. "I can't," replies this sentimental plague-breeder, for I look on their blackened condition as a sign of mourning for my poor 'governor' who died a year ago." The "poor governor's" sentimental off-spring counts fifty summers.

The misery and want among the poorer classes of our population are increasing daily. With the view of saving such sufferers, and those recovering from the plague, from absolute starvation, the Commission Popular has ordered 'depots' to be established in each quarter of the city, where soup and biscuits will be served out every day to those who are known to require them. The Commission also issued an appeal to the ladies of Buenos Ayres for old clothes, linen, blankets, and any other succour which they can afford. The greater number of ladies usually residing in the city are in sympathy with their families in the camp, and they feel assured the appeal of the Commission will not reach them in vain, and that they will use every exertion to supply the necessities asked for on behalf of their plague-stricken fellow creatures.

The relief fund being raised in England for the relatives of the sailors lost in H.M.S. Captain now amounts to the large sum of £47,244. The Queen has offered apartments in Hampton Court to Mrs. Cowper Coles.

Colonel Baibieu, Governor of Corrientes, is now quite recovered from his attack of yellow fever. The sanitary condition of the town of Corrientes is still very bad.

A Liverpool paper mentions a wedding which lately took place in Wales, when the bride's brother died of some contagious disease a few hours after the ceremony. Instead of going to dance and drink as they had no doubt anticipated, the bridal party attended the funeral.



we give due notice that no friend or subscriber will gain anything by dropping into Standard Court at lunch hour; there is not a drop of the liquor left.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from N. Q. of \$300 mpc., of which \$100 is for the Comision Popular, \$100 for the British Fund, \$50 for the Irish do., and \$50 for the American do.

We regret to hear that the Rev. Mr. Jackson, North American pastor, was attacked yesterday by the plague; his case, however, has as yet shown no very dangerous symptoms.

#### THE LOSS OF THE HELLES-PONT.

The detailed particulars of the loss of this fine vessel we published last week, but there are other circumstances attending the shipwreck which are really of a character to call attention. Several months ago the mails from Rio Grande brought advices of a great fraud having been perpetrated by the treasurer of the Custom-House, Du Jose Antonio Lett, who managed to escape from Rio Grande with about £10,000 sterling. Lett came down to Montevideo and from thence to Buenos Ayres and Rosario. During his stay in the Plate he avoided all contact with his countrymen, and opened business relations with two well-known barragueros, who bought for his account a cargo of dry cow hides, which were shipped on board the Hellespont for the States. When the Hellespont left Buenos Ayres she encountered bad weather; the captain had hardly weighed anchor when he fell sick, and would have put into Montevideo for a doctor, but that he feared his vessel would be placed in quarantine; the Hellespont, therefore, held her course, but for some time, owing to bad weather, beat about at the mouth of the river, the mate being in command, and the captain being confined to his berth the whole time, until the vessel struck. Lett mixed with the other passengers, and was regarded as a wealthy Brazilian about to visit the States. Everything went on as well as things could be expected, until the night the vessel struck. Lett knew that she was on the Rio Grande coast, and, fearing that his papers might be overhauled by his quondam friends, either concealed or destroyed them. Of course when the officers went on board the wreck they recognized Lett, but as they were not provided with a warrant for his arrest, they returned on shore without him. Meanwhile Lett put off from the shore, landed, and at once pushed out to sea; his luggage and papers were seized, and one of his trunks sent to Messrs. Proudfoot, Hall, & Co., where it was opened by the British Consul. The Hand of Providence, it would seem, drove the Hellespont on the Rio Grande bar. Had she been wrecked on any other part of the coast it is probable Lett would not have been recognized, but justice claimed him as her own, and in the very place where he perpetrated his wholesale swindle.



#### NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION.

Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires being fully aware of the deep sympathy which will be felt by Her Majesty's Government and the British public for the sad ravages caused to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres by the ruling epidemic, and the concern which the sufferings of British subjects will occasion to them, is desirous of at once conveying to his countrymen of all denominations, without distinction, the assurance of his readiness, in conjunction with H.M.'s Consul, to render every assistance within the scope of their official authority towards relieving all cases of distress of a deserving character which may be brought under their notice; and he hereby invites all those poor and afflicted persons who have been deprived of the means of support to make personal application to Her Majesty's Legation or to the British Consul, accompanying their applications with such recommendations as they are able to obtain from their respective clergymen or from any respectable resident.

#### THE British Hospital.

#### NOTICE.

#### TO DISTRESSED BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Committee of the Hospital being prohibited by the Municipality from receiving Yellow Fever Patients within the buildings, it has been resolved that all cases connected with the British Community will be cared for as far as possible in their own residences, on application being made to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Mr. SMITH, English Church.  
Rev. Mr. ASH, English Church.  
Rev. Mr. LETT, English Church.

Dr. CONYNGHAM, British Hospital.  
Or at his residence, No. 36 Calle Reconquista.

BY ORDER, ALEX. MCGHIE, Hon. Secy.

ON CHANGE.

March 28, 1871.

Quines..... 400  
Sovereigns..... 122  
Patacones..... 25  
National Bonds..... 64

Bonds gave way today and closed weak.

The buoyancy created yesterday by the rumored conclusion of the loan was not maintained, and the market seems likely to subside into its former inactivity state.

The extreme tightness in the money market, and the utter impossibility of obtaining large sums of money at almost any rate of interest, is undoubtedly what has caused the fall in the price of Bonds, as the great majority of holders are most anxious to carry their

purchase. The delay, or even, possible collapse of the loan has only affected the market insofar as the banks, disappointed in the expectation of immediate specie remittances from Europe, have been obliged to stop discounting suddenly, and the rise in the rate of interest and consequent panic have caused a partial run on the Provincial Bank by small Italian and Spanish depositors, whose united savings form generally the larger part of its resources, and hence still further cramped the ability of that institution to assist the market. Three hundred "pagares" were protested to-day, and merchants, within the past few days, have held out without paying a large number of bills of customers who, owing to the state of affairs, have been utterly unable to meet their obligations, though their solvency is undoubted.

45,000 Bonds sold for 31st inst.

It is significant of the present state of the Bond market that there were buyers for large amounts for end of April at 64 ex div.

Shares of all descriptions are entirely neglected, and there can be little doubt that any attempt to force sales of any security at present would result in a considerable fall on last quotations.

The Sociedad Popular Argentina has obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government of 60 years for the establishment in Rio of a branch of its business, to be called the "Popular Fluminense."

It is said that this fortunate company will succeed to the profits of the old lottery, the shares of this company were sold to-day at 200 premium.

The Brazilian Government has granted another concession, to Mr. Lamas for a telegraph cable between Rio and Buenos Ayres for fifty years; also one from Rio to Santa Catalina, overland, for same time.

Though the fever-panic has caused such a begonia from the city to the suburbs and country towns, this circumstance cannot be said to have acted very favorably, so far, upon the price of and for building in those localities; though holders ask extravagant prices, bidders do not come forward. The large emigration of Italian capitalists in a small way which is at present leaving our shores will, it is feared, not injuriously upon this class of property. Proprietors of houses and villas in our suburban villages are making small fortunes by letting out their rooms. A distinguished member of the diplomatic corps pays 10,000 (ten thousand) dollars, for two small rooms in a small town on the Northern Railway, and in Flores and further out on the Western Railway rents for the time are nearly as extravagant.

At the South Plaza some lots of maza and maza were sold this morning. Prices—\$46 to \$53 per arroba.

Dryhides.

Sold at \$134 to 136.

Sheepskins.

Several descriptions \$40 to 125.

Grass and Tallow.

Cacao, 44.

Panzas, 35.

Cereals.

Wheat..... 170 to 180

Barley..... 115 to 130

Mize..... 150 to 170

Flour at the mill..... 35 to 39

TEMPERATURE.

March 28—Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Fahrenheit..... 65

DEATHS.

March 23, at the Estancia Sta. Elena, of consumption, Mr. Gregory Synt, aged 25; a native of Wigtownshire, Scotland.

March 24th, in the 23rd year of her age, of yellow fever, at No. 46, Calle Garay, Jane, second youngest daughter of Mr. Alejandro Winton, Estancia, Peru.

March 25, in the 18th year of his age, of yellow fever, James, youngest son of the above.

TO PATENTS AND GUARDIANS

KEARLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW

FEMALE PILLS.

Long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female form is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system.

Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARLEY, printed on the Government Stamp.

Price 2s. 9d. per box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the world. Also

DR. LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

A certain remedy for insect bites, tan, sun-burns, or any roughness of the skin, in bottles is 1/3d. Sold everywhere.

J. SANGER & SONS,

150, Oxford-street, London—150

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

(Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Americas.)

JOYCE'S Treble Waterproof Central

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges, and all killing Game and Sporting Ammunition.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers, 57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

(Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Americas.)

JOYCE'S Treble Waterproof Central

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges, and all killing Game and Sporting Ammunition.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers, 57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

(Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Americas.)

JOYCE'S Treble Waterproof Central

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges, and all killing Game and Sporting Ammunition.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers, 57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

(Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Americas.)

JOYCE'S Treble Waterproof Central

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges, and all killing Game and Sporting Ammunition.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

#### GALLETITAS

DE LA FABRICA DE

Peek, Freen, & Co.

PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.'S

LONDON BISCUITS.

SOLD RETAIL BY EVERY

Grocer and Store-

dealer

IN BUENOS AYRES.

AND WHOLESALE ONLY BY

THE AGENTS,

Moore and Tudor.

IMPORTANT TO ALL—PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES.

THE following have been received regularly since December last—Pall Mall Budget, "Peoples' Magazine," "Ladies own paper," "Daily Times," "Family Friend," "Children's Friend," "British Workman," "Band of Hope Review," "Animal World," "Friendly Visitor," "Infant's Magazine," "London Journal," "Family Herald," and "Bow Bells."

The following are expected next month by R. M. S. La Plata, and some of which are yet to be subscribed for. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers do well to call early.

BOW BELLS, London Journal, Family Herald, Church S.S. Magazine, Illustrated London News, Young Ladies Journal, Good Words, News of the World, Leisure Hours, Sunday at Home, Pall Mall Budget, Electric Telegraph and Railway Review, Englishman's Domestic Magazine, Good News for the Young, Young Gentlemen's Magazine and Punch.

DUBLIN PAPERS.—The Nation, The Freeman, the Irishman, The Green Flag, The Weekly News, &c.

Special arrangements have been made with agents in England, and guaranteed to be received regularly twice a month. Subscriptions received to any other paper. Subscriptions paid in advance.

LIBRERIA ANGLO-AMERICANA.

189, So. m25 WILLIAM P. DAWSON.

AGENCIA DE VAPORES Y COMISIONES

E. D. RISO, HNOS.

994—Calle de Reconquista—994

Para Montevideo, a las 5 1/2 de la tarde el Vapor Oriental.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Saldrá todos los Martes, Viernes, y Domingos y de Montevideo los Lunes, Miércoles, y Sábados condecaraca, pasajeros, y encomiendas.

Para Montevideo a las 5 1/2 de la tarde el Vapor Oriental.

VILLA DEL SALTO.

Saldrá todos los Miércoles a las 5 1/2 de la tarde, regresando los Sábados para seguir al Uruguay.

Para el Salto y Escalera a las 10 de la mañana el Vapor Oriental.

VILLA DEL SALTO.

Saldrá todos los Sábados a las 10 de la mañana regresando los Miércoles para seguir al Uruguay.

Para Bahía Blanca y Patagonia el Vapor Nacional.

PATAGONIA.

Saldrá para los puntos arriba indicados todos los 10 de cada mes, condecaraca, pasajeros, y encomiendas, cuyas salidas se anunciarán con anticipación por separado en el movimiento de Vapores.

NOTA.—La Agencia proporciona lanchas, y Carros para cualquier embarque y se ocupa de todas las clases de transacciones de Aduana.

OTRA.—La Compañía Salta rebaja un 20 por ciento en los fletes de ida y vuelta en cualquier clase de Vapores.

Agentes—

E. D. RISO, HNOS.

994—Calle de Reconquista—994

Hennessy's Brandy

The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY & CO.,

To receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brandy of Cognac.

The first shipment has arrived, per "Suffren," and is now on sale.

This Brandy is so well known, and so fully appreciated by the English Consumers, that anything we could say to recommend it would be superfluous, and we would therefore simply draw attention to the following Table of Exports of Cognac from Charente to Great Britain, for the twelve months ending the 30th of June 1869—

James Hennessy and Co. 9,452 21,886

Martell 8,430 113,694

Orard, Dupuy, and Co. 2,668 8,511

Jules Robin and Co. 356 6,271

Sundries..... 13,034 198,042

Total..... 34,316 547,740

For the year ending 21st December, 1869, Hennessy exported to Great Britain 10,513 Puncheons, and 282,708 Cases, being more than a third part of the total exports for the same destination.

In Great Britain, in Australia, and in India Hennessy's Brandy commands the preference, and fetches a higher price than any other Brandy.

As a protection against falsifications, our name is attached to Messrs. Hennessy's Trade Label.

GEORGE BROWNELL and CO.,

11—Malpas-street—11

BUENOS AYRES.

CALLE RINCON,

Montevideo.

JOHN and HENRY SPRAGGON

Wool Brokers.

62—CALLE PIEDRA—62

BUENOS AYRES.

MARSHALL, SONS, and CO.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH,

ENGLAND.

608—CALLE VICTORIA—608

MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO—Lot

abajo firmados ponen en comencion el 1 de

publico en general que desde 1 de fecha han establecido una diligencia para Lobs por el

de Matas, saliendo de la estación de Lobs por el

corriente del Oeste por el primer tren, todos los dias

para y regresos los aones.

Agencia en Buenos Aires 267 Piedras, En

Lobs Hotel del Sr. Stang.

Mayores y dueños.

M. Sabido y J. Estanguy,

Setiembre 8 1870.

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER

CORK AND FELT HELMETS

Are Manufactured

WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

And are perfectly free from the objectionable and

dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing

made of that material when used in

RAMPLE ROADS—88 Grosvenor-street,

London, E.C.

#### LA VAINABLE ARGENTINA—Para Lobs

Para Lobs sale de Buenos Aires el—

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,

26, 28, 30, de cada mes.

Salda de Lobs para Buenos Aires el—

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,

27, 29.

Para el Salado sale de Buenos Aires el—

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,

26, 28 y 30.

Salda de Lobs para Buenos Aires el—

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,

26, 28 y 30.

Empresario—Infante Sabido

Agencia en Buenos Aires Calle Rivadavia N

Las salidas son de la estación Merlo.

LETTERS.

AT THIS OFFICE.

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso</







If the new coal-beds of Talamba prove a success, then the nation will be enriched to an extent which Congress or Government can repay. We view the news with prejudice, owing to the saddened experience of past years, but perhaps in the imagination of the economist no more available element for the development of the interior could present itself than coal-mines on a line of railway at any point north or west of Cordova.

## THE SAN CARLOS COLONY.

## PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

The province of Santa Fe is the first in the Republic on the point of colonies: without money, without credit, in fact, without any of the great resources of Buenos Ayres, she has succeeded in creating seven prosperous colonies in her province. Her success in this respect is a severe lesson, not only to Buenos Ayres, but to each of the other provinces. What legislation can do in the way of colonies is already proved by Santa Fe, and, during the past ten years, the liberal policy with regard to agricultural colonies had been pursued, doubtless the lonely pampas of the Upper Provinces would be to-day settled on by hardy agriculturists.

The perusal of Mr. Lubar's report on the San Carlos Colony teaches much worth knowing; notwithstanding all the troubles and drawbacks with which the colonists had to contend, the colony has advanced in population, prosperity and production. A few more such colonies as the San Carlos, and Santa Fe will be able to supply the rest of the Republic with breadstuffs.

The colony of San Carlos, constituted on December 31, 1870, of 370 families, numbering 2,045 souls, of which 1540 are Roman Catholics and 505 Lutherans. As regards nationalities the Italians and Swiss are the most numerous; the returns are—Italians 916, Swiss 700, Argentines 283, French 115, Germans 25, Spaniards 16. It will be seen that this is not a single British subject in the colony. Of the 370 families in the colony, 330 are exclusively farmers, and the remaining forty families are engaged in the various trades, &c. necessary for the colony. There are six ranchos or large estates, eight grocery stores, four flour mills, two of which are steam, four public inns or fondas, one billiard room, two butchers' stalls, one bakery, five blacksmiths' shops, five brick-layers, five shoemakers, two apothecaries, &c. &c. The public administration of the affairs of the colony is attended to by one judge and secretary, two police judges, two commissaries, three policemen, a town corporation composed of nine members, one priest and Catholic school-master, one Protestant school-master, one doctor, and one postmaster. The colony has at present 134,134 acres of land under cultivation, and close on two hundred thousand acres more yet to cultivate. It has 94,848 squares under wheat, and 7878 squares under maize. The colonists have 454 ploughs daily at work, 318 harrows, 103 reaping machines, and three mowing machines. The stock of the colony consists of 1637 tame oxen, 4614 head of horned cattle, 3390 horses, 53 mules, 980 pigs, 14,100 poultry, seven bullock carts, 215 horse-carts, six carriages. There are 186 brick farm-houses, 239 rancho houses, 13 brick and zinc, 13 brick and French tiles, 44 azotea houses, 9 one-story houses, 14200 post-and-rail bridges, one Catholic and one Lutheran, one azotea school-house, and one azotea town-hall or courthouse. The colonists in the year 1870 sowed 1740 fanegas wheat and 78 fanegas maize, and the crops for the year gave as follows: wheat 30,173 fanegas, maize 4,270 do., barley 131 do., beans 233 do., fruit-trees 155,820, mulberries 6240, vines 668, silk 50 lbs. There were fourteen marriages in the year, seventy-five births, and twenty deaths.

The progressive growth of this prosperous colony can be seen at a glance by the following table:—

|                |       |        |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| Families       | 188   | 1871   |
| Population     | 735   | 9,215  |
| Argentines     | 93    | 71     |
| Italians       | 201   | 364    |
| Swiss          | 93    | 125    |
| French         | 324   | 374    |
| German         | 19    | 7      |
| Horned cattle  | 3,908 | 4,393  |
| Horses & mules | 738   | 830    |
| Swine          | 279   | 810    |
| Wheat          | 4,274 | 11,615 |
| Maize          | 2,187 | 8,934  |
| Flour          | 200   | 275    |
| Agri. Machines | 71    | 103    |

Now, it may appear to some an extravagant idea to suggest that every town in the province of Buenos Ayres should boast of a colony such as San Carlos. The facilities which Governor Castro has for such a scheme are immense: railways, telegraphs, towns already established, and, above all, capital. With the exception of Chilvico and Baradero, the country towns are but the nuclei for rural districts, are vulgar, crime-ridden, and have a starchy agricultural population, what a difference would there not be in the camps of Buenos Ayres! If every country town produced 30,000 fanegas of wheat, and 50,000 fanegas of maize, the revenue of this country would be doubled.

As there is a necessity now for sending the Italian immigrants to the camp, on account of the yellow fever, let us begin the right way, and instead of flooding the camps with a lot of mendicants, let us plant a San Carlos colony around each of our country towns, and thus from the immeasurable disadvantage of the plague reap at least this advantage.

## QUARANTINE ALARM.

There is a quarantine crisis throughout the Plate; all the authorities, big or small, high or low, have gone quarantine mad. There is quarantine at Montevideo—two and a half patacons per day. There is quarantine in the Uruguay—a sovereign for a chicken. There is quarantine at Carmen de Arcoo stretching two leagues all round the little town, and there is quarantine at Rosario, the Arroyo Medio, and the stations of the Central Argentine Railway, where soldiers and "vigilantes," Ganchos and "teniente alcaides," ride madly over the country to chase down the man who dares to cross the "cordón." There is quarantine in the "verde," and the abundance of its being removed, since it affords a pretext for raising the wind. Could the public of Buenos Ayres see the improvised passengers feeding out of buckets on Flores Island, or crowding round an immense pot on an island in front of Rosario, or lying on the floors of old mud ranchos outside a country town, they would realize the falsehood of the aphorism "that prevention is better than cure." The quarantine victims, if counted, would rank almost as numerous as those of fever. We all know the records of mortality in this

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

The chase after a mad dog is child's play compared with the pursuit of a passenger who breaks quarantine. An instance of this occurred in Rosario last week. It was whispered about that the passengers from Buenos Ayres had crossed the Arroyo Medio, broken through the "cordón," and were making for Cordova. Instantly Rosario was in a tumult; the whole population turned out to a man; there was no mistaking the feeling of the people. Five, ten, fifteen thousand soldiers would have been paid down on the spot for the heads of the villains who had thus outraged every law of health, prosperity and public weal. The bells rang the alarm, the soldiers were called to arms, and the General Commander of the forces with a naked broadsword, longer than the longest broom-handle in Rosario, harangued his men, and charged them to be ready. Science was called to the aid of public apprehension, and telegraphic messages flashed along the line of the Central Argentine Railway to acquaint the station-masters of the danger. The trains were stopped; in fact, everything at the moment was stopped, save the soldiers and vigilantes, who galloped helter-skelter over the country faster by far than poor John Gilpin of far renown.

The people on the estancias amazed at the impetuous running about of chasques and policemen, attributed it all to another Lopez Jordan invasion—poor fools! Well, indeed, would it be for the country if there was the same earnestness to put down a revolution as there is to maintain quarantine. Well, after immense exertion, the passengers were nabbed, instantly made prisoners, and ordered to halt. But then the difficulty arose—what to do with them. The captain of the guard unable to solve the difficulty at once despatched one of his soldiers to the jefe politico of Rosario, demanding instructions, but when the soldier entered Rosario he had the narrowest escape in life of being shot down by his own companions, who, aware that the fellow had come from the passengers, deemed it their duty to shoot him rather than allow him to enter the city; after a short parley he was allowed up, he told his story, the soldiers on guard pined him, but the alarm spread through the town that the passengers caught by a soldier who had arrested them had for their reward, that was in the cart with the other soldiers; then indeed was the fat in the fire! All the soldiers of that cartel were at once placed in quarantine, not one allowed outside the door, the boot was on the wrong leg, and the very guardians of the law were the first to feel the severity of their own instructions. Meanwhile the passengers could not be detained in the open camp, so a trusty chasque was despatched, ordering not only the passengers to proceed on their way, but commanding the soldiers who arrested the chasque also to follow in the same route. The after history of this memorable quarantine party will no doubt form a most amusing, and perhaps instructive chapter for the readers of the STANDARD. That the party will be allowed into Cordova or Tucuman, or Salta, there seems not the least probability; they must wander up and down the Republic like poor Charon's ghost, either that or recross the Arroyo Medio, and make back for San Telmo. The following night Commissary Silva, at the head of about 20 soldiers, left Rosario; it was close on midnight when he started, and at once made for Lujan in pursuit of three thousand dollars said to have come up from Pergamino, and violated the quarantine rules by crossing the Arroyo Medio, also bound for Cordova. The police of Rosario, with the experience of the previous day, kept remarkably clear of the pedlars, and with judicious prudence sent telegraphic messages to the stations along the central railway line, acquainting the station masters of the new danger. Rosario is really in an extraordinary state of alarm, only one case of yellow-fever has occurred, and that outside of the town, at the Lazareto, but it has been sufficient to frighten the whole population, and all who can leave the city are starting for the estancias.

The quarantine panic has spread to the country, and in the province; last week the diligences have been crowded inside and outside, whilst hundreds have hired horse-carts at Mercedes, and are at this moment crossing the country in every direction. At Carmen de Arcoo a lazareto has been established, and all who fell sick within two leagues of that town are ordered to be at once removed to the lazareto; as yet no sickness in that district has made its appearance; at Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, and nearly all the northern towns, similar measures have been adopted, and every passenger by diligence is suspiciously watched, and his antecedents enquired into. So long as the present quarantine rules last, travelling through the country is almost stopped, estancieros if they leave for town run the risk of being quarantined, and must run quarantine on their return. Meanwhile the health of the camp was never better, and every house in a country town, or on an estancia, is crowded to overflowing.

## IN THE SUBURBS.

Everybody is now living in the suburbs, and it is likely that many of the foreign residents whose lot is cast in this delightful climate, will give up their town houses altogether, and permanently settle down among the green hills of San Isidro, the breezy heights of Moron, or the wild woodland scenery of Lomas de Zamora. Nothing can be more delightful during nine months of the year than the suburban retreats of Buenos Ayres, and if the city has become a Municipal pest-house the outskirts, nevertheless, enjoy a balmy and invigorating climate that can challenge the most favoured spots of Spain or Italy.

Early morn it is like a vision of Fairy Land to see the sun rise out of the bed of the La Plata while clean drops hang on every bough, and the "verde" air, and the abundance of its being removed, since it affords a pretext for raising the wind. Could the public of Buenos Ayres see the improvised passengers feeding out of buckets on Flores Island, or crowding round an immense pot on an island in front of Rosario, or lying on the floors of old mud ranchos outside a country town, they would realize the falsehood of the aphorism "that prevention is better than cure." The quarantine victims, if counted, would rank almost as numerous as those of fever. We all know the records of mortality in this

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

The chase after a mad dog is child's play compared with the pursuit of a passenger who breaks quarantine. An instance of this occurred in Rosario last week. It was whispered about that the passengers from Buenos Ayres had crossed the Arroyo Medio, broken through the "cordón," and were making for Cordova. Instantly Rosario was in a tumult; the whole population turned out to a man; there was no mistaking the feeling of the people. Five, ten, fifteen thousand soldiers would have been paid down on the spot for the heads of the villains who had thus outraged every law of health, prosperity and public weal. The bells rang the alarm, the soldiers were called to arms, and the General Commander of the forces with a naked broadsword, longer than the longest broom-handle in Rosario, harangued his men, and charged them to be ready. Science was called to the aid of public apprehension, and telegraphic messages flashed along the line of the Central Argentine Railway to acquaint the station-masters of the danger. The trains were stopped; in fact, everything at the moment was stopped, save the soldiers and vigilantes, who galloped helter-skelter over the country faster by far than poor John Gilpin of far renown.

The people on the estancias amazed at the impetuous running about of chasques and policemen, attributed it all to another Lopez Jordan invasion—poor fools! Well, indeed, would it be for the country if there was the same earnestness to put down a revolution as there is to maintain quarantine. Well, after immense exertion, the passengers were nabbed, instantly made prisoners, and ordered to halt. But then the difficulty arose—what to do with them. The captain of the guard unable to solve the difficulty at once despatched one of his soldiers to the jefe politico of Rosario, demanding instructions, but when the soldier entered Rosario he had the narrowest escape in life of being shot down by his own companions, who, aware that the fellow had come from the passengers, deemed it their duty to shoot him rather than allow him to enter the city; after a short parley he was allowed up, he told his story, the soldiers on guard pined him, but the alarm spread through the town that the passengers caught by a soldier who had arrested them had for their reward, that was in the cart with the other soldiers; then indeed was the fat in the fire! All the soldiers of that cartel were at once placed in quarantine, not one allowed outside the door, the boot was on the wrong leg, and the very guardians of the law were the first to feel the severity of their own instructions. Meanwhile the passengers could not be detained in the open camp, so a trusty chasque was despatched, ordering not only the passengers to proceed on their way, but commanding the soldiers who arrested the chasque also to follow in the same route. The after history of this memorable quarantine party will no doubt form a most amusing, and perhaps instructive chapter for the readers of the STANDARD. That the party will be allowed into Cordova or Tucuman, or Salta, there seems not the least probability; they must wander up and down the Republic like poor Charon's ghost, either that or recross the Arroyo Medio, and make back for San Telmo. The following night Commissary Silva, at the head of about 20 soldiers, left Rosario; it was close on midnight when he started, and at once made for Lujan in pursuit of three thousand dollars said to have come up from Pergamino, and violated the quarantine rules by crossing the Arroyo Medio, also bound for Cordova. The police of Rosario, with the experience of the previous day, kept remarkably clear of the pedlars, and with judicious prudence sent telegraphic messages to the stations along the central railway line, acquainting the station masters of the new danger. Rosario is really in an extraordinary state of alarm, only one case of yellow-fever has occurred, and that outside of the town, at the Lazareto, but it has been sufficient to frighten the whole population, and all who can leave the city are starting for the estancias.

The quarantine panic has spread to the country, and in the province; last week the diligences have been crowded inside and outside, whilst hundreds have hired horse-carts at Mercedes, and are at this moment crossing the country in every direction. At Carmen de Arcoo a lazareto has been established, and all who fell sick within two leagues of that town are ordered to be at once removed to the lazareto; as yet no sickness in that district has made its appearance; at Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, and nearly all the northern towns, similar measures have been adopted, and every passenger by diligence is suspiciously watched, and his antecedents enquired into. So long as the present quarantine rules last, travelling through the country is almost stopped, estancieros if they leave for town run the risk of being quarantined, and must run quarantine on their return. Meanwhile the health of the camp was never better, and every house in a country town, or on an estancia, is crowded to overflowing.

Everybody is now living in the suburbs, and it is likely that many of the foreign residents whose lot is cast in this delightful climate, will give up their town houses altogether, and permanently settle down among the green hills of San Isidro, the breezy heights of Moron, or the wild woodland scenery of Lomas de Zamora. Nothing can be more delightful during nine months of the year than the suburban retreats of Buenos Ayres, and if the city has become a Municipal pest-house the outskirts, nevertheless, enjoy a balmy and invigorating climate that can challenge the most favoured spots of Spain or Italy.

Early morn it is like a vision of Fairy Land to see the sun rise out of the bed of the La Plata while clean drops hang on every bough, and the "verde" air, and the abundance of its being removed, since it affords a pretext for raising the wind. Could the public of Buenos Ayres see the improvised passengers feeding out of buckets on Flores Island, or crowding round an immense pot on an island in front of Rosario, or lying on the floors of old mud ranchos outside a country town, they would realize the falsehood of the aphorism "that prevention is better than cure." The quarantine victims, if counted, would rank almost as numerous as those of fever. We all know the records of mortality in this

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

The chase after a mad dog is child's play compared with the pursuit of a passenger who breaks quarantine. An instance of this occurred in Rosario last week. It was whispered about that the passengers from Buenos Ayres had crossed the Arroyo Medio, broken through the "cordón," and were making for Cordova. Instantly Rosario was in a tumult; the whole population turned out to a man; there was no mistaking the feeling of the people. Five, ten, fifteen thousand soldiers would have been paid down on the spot for the heads of the villains who had thus outraged every law of health, prosperity and public weal. The bells rang the alarm, the soldiers were called to arms, and the General Commander of the forces with a naked broadsword, longer than the longest broom-handle in Rosario, harangued his men, and charged them to be ready. Science was called to the aid of public apprehension, and telegraphic messages flashed along the line of the Central Argentine Railway to acquaint the station-masters of the danger. The trains were stopped; in fact, everything at the moment was stopped, save the soldiers and vigilantes, who galloped helter-skelter over the country faster by far than poor John Gilpin of far renown.

The people on the estancias amazed at the impetuous running about of chasques and policemen, attributed it all to another Lopez Jordan invasion—poor fools! Well, indeed, would it be for the country if there was the same earnestness to put down a revolution as there is to maintain quarantine. Well, after immense exertion, the passengers were nabbed, instantly made prisoners, and ordered to halt. But then the difficulty arose—what to do with them. The captain of the guard unable to solve the difficulty at once despatched one of his soldiers to the jefe politico of Rosario, demanding instructions, but when the soldier entered Rosario he had the narrowest escape in life of being shot down by his own companions, who, aware that the fellow had come from the passengers, deemed it their duty to shoot him rather than allow him to enter the city; after a short parley he was allowed up, he told his story, the soldiers on guard pined him, but the alarm spread through the town that the passengers caught by a soldier who had arrested them had for their reward, that was in the cart with the other soldiers; then indeed was the fat in the fire! All the soldiers of that cartel were at once placed in quarantine, not one allowed outside the door, the boot was on the wrong leg, and the very guardians of the law were the first to feel the severity of their own instructions. Meanwhile the passengers could not be detained in the open camp, so a trusty chasque was despatched, ordering not only the passengers to proceed on their way, but commanding the soldiers who arrested the chasque also to follow in the same route. The after history of this memorable quarantine party will no doubt form a most amusing, and perhaps instructive chapter for the readers of the STANDARD. That the party will be allowed into Cordova or Tucuman, or Salta, there seems not the least probability; they must wander up and down the Republic like poor Charon's ghost, either that or recross the Arroyo Medio, and make back for San Telmo. The following night Commissary Silva, at the head of about 20 soldiers, left Rosario; it was close on midnight when he started, and at once made for Lujan in pursuit of three thousand dollars said to have come up from Pergamino, and violated the quarantine rules by crossing the Arroyo Medio, also bound for Cordova. The police of Rosario, with the experience of the previous day, kept remarkably clear of the pedlars, and with judicious prudence sent telegraphic messages to the stations along the central railway line, acquainting the station masters of the new danger. Rosario is really in an extraordinary state of alarm, only one case of yellow-fever has occurred, and that outside of the town, at the Lazareto, but it has been sufficient to frighten the whole population, and all who can leave the city are starting for the estancias.

The quarantine panic has spread to the country, and in the province; last week the diligences have been crowded inside and outside, whilst hundreds have hired horse-carts at Mercedes, and are at this moment crossing the country in every direction. At Carmen de Arcoo a lazareto has been established, and all who fell sick within two leagues of that town are ordered to be at once removed to the lazareto; as yet no sickness in that district has made its appearance; at Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, and nearly all the northern towns, similar measures have been adopted, and every passenger by diligence is suspiciously watched, and his antecedents enquired into. So long as the present quarantine rules last, travelling through the country is almost stopped, estancieros if they leave for town run the risk of being quarantined, and must run quarantine on their return. Meanwhile the health of the camp was never better, and every house in a country town, or on an estancia, is crowded to overflowing.

Everybody is now living in the suburbs, and it is likely that many of the foreign residents whose lot is cast in this delightful climate, will give up their town houses altogether, and permanently settle down among the green hills of San Isidro, the breezy heights of Moron, or the wild woodland scenery of Lomas de Zamora. Nothing can be more delightful during nine months of the year than the suburban retreats of Buenos Ayres, and if the city has become a Municipal pest-house the outskirts, nevertheless, enjoy a balmy and invigorating climate that can challenge the most favoured spots of Spain or Italy.

Early morn it is like a vision of Fairy Land to see the sun rise out of the bed of the La Plata while clean drops hang on every bough, and the "verde" air, and the abundance of its being removed, since it affords a pretext for raising the wind. Could the public of Buenos Ayres see the improvised passengers feeding out of buckets on Flores Island, or crowding round an immense pot on an island in front of Rosario, or lying on the floors of old mud ranchos outside a country town, they would realize the falsehood of the aphorism "that prevention is better than cure." The quarantine victims, if counted, would rank almost as numerous as those of fever. We all know the records of mortality in this

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

The chase after a mad dog is child's play compared with the pursuit of a passenger who breaks quarantine. An instance of this occurred in Rosario last week. It was whispered about that the passengers from Buenos Ayres had crossed the Arroyo Medio, broken through the "cordón," and were making for Cordova. Instantly Rosario was in a tumult; the whole population turned out to a man; there was no mistaking the feeling of the people. Five, ten, fifteen thousand soldiers would have been paid down on the spot for the heads of the villains who had thus outraged every law of health, prosperity and public weal. The bells rang the alarm, the soldiers were called to arms, and the General Commander of the forces with a naked broadsword, longer than the longest broom-handle in Rosario, harangued his men, and charged them to be ready. Science was called to the aid of public apprehension, and telegraphic messages flashed along the line of the Central Argentine Railway to acquaint the station-masters of the danger. The trains were stopped; in fact, everything at the moment was stopped, save the soldiers and vigilantes, who galloped helter-skelter over the country faster by far than poor John Gilpin of far renown.

The people on the estancias amazed at the impetuous running about of chasques and policemen, attributed it all to another Lopez Jordan invasion—poor fools! Well, indeed, would it be for the country if there was the same earnestness to put down a revolution as there is to maintain quarantine. Well, after immense exertion, the passengers were nabbed, instantly made prisoners, and ordered to halt. But then the difficulty arose—what to do with them. The captain of the guard unable to solve the difficulty at once despatched one of his soldiers to the jefe politico of Rosario, demanding instructions, but when the soldier entered Rosario he had the narrowest escape in life of being shot down by his own companions, who, aware that the fellow had come from the passengers, deemed it their duty to shoot him rather than allow him to enter the city; after a short parley he was allowed up, he told his story, the soldiers on guard pined him, but the alarm spread through the town that the passengers caught by a soldier who had arrested them had for their reward, that was in the cart with the other soldiers; then indeed was the fat in the fire! All the soldiers of that cartel were at once placed in quarantine, not one allowed outside the door, the boot was on the wrong leg, and the very guardians of the law were the first to feel the severity of their own instructions. Meanwhile the passengers could not be detained in the open camp, so a trusty chasque was despatched, ordering not only the passengers to proceed on their way, but commanding the soldiers who arrested the chasque also to follow in the same route. The after history of this memorable quarantine party will no doubt form a most amusing, and perhaps instructive chapter for the readers of the STANDARD. That the party will be allowed into Cordova or Tucuman, or Salta, there seems not the least probability; they must wander up and down the Republic like poor Charon's ghost, either that or recross the Arroyo Medio, and make back for San Telmo. The following night Commissary Silva, at the head of about 20 soldiers, left Rosario; it was close on midnight when he started, and at once made for Lujan in pursuit of three thousand dollars said to have come up from Pergamino, and violated the quarantine rules by crossing the Arroyo Medio, also bound for Cordova. The police of Rosario, with the experience of the previous day, kept remarkably clear of the pedlars, and with judicious prudence sent telegraphic messages to the stations along the central railway line, acquainting the station masters of the new danger. Rosario is really in an extraordinary state of alarm, only one case of yellow-fever has occurred, and that outside of the town, at the Lazareto, but it has been sufficient to frighten the whole population, and all who can leave the city are starting for the estancias.

The quarantine panic has spread to the country, and in the province; last week the diligences have been crowded inside and outside, whilst hundreds have hired horse-carts at Mercedes, and are at this moment crossing the country in every direction. At Carmen de Arcoo a lazareto has been established, and all who fell sick within two leagues of that town are ordered to be at once removed to the lazareto; as yet no sickness in that district has made its appearance; at Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, and nearly all the northern towns, similar measures have been adopted, and every passenger by diligence is suspiciously watched, and his antecedents enquired into. So long as the present quarantine rules last, travelling through the country is almost stopped, estancieros if they leave for town run the risk of being quarantined, and must run quarantine on their return. Meanwhile the health of the camp was never better, and every house in a country town, or on an estancia, is crowded to overflowing.

Everybody is now living in the suburbs, and it is likely that many of the foreign residents whose lot is cast in this delightful climate, will give up their town houses altogether, and permanently settle down among the green hills of San Isidro, the breezy heights of Moron, or the wild woodland scenery of Lomas de Zamora. Nothing can be more delightful during nine months of the year than the suburban retreats of Buenos Ayres, and if the city has become a Municipal pest-house the outskirts, nevertheless, enjoy a balmy and invigorating climate that can challenge the most favoured spots of Spain or Italy.

Early morn it is like a vision of Fairy Land to see the sun rise out of the bed of the La Plata while clean drops hang on every bough, and the "verde" air, and the abundance of its being removed, since it affords a pretext for raising the wind. Could the public of Buenos Ayres see the improvised passengers feeding out of buckets on Flores Island, or crowding round an immense pot on an island in front of Rosario, or lying on the floors of old mud ranchos outside a country town, they would realize the falsehood of the aphorism "that prevention is better than cure." The quarantine victims, if counted, would rank almost as numerous as those of fever. We all know the records of mortality in this

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

The chase after a mad dog is child's play compared with the pursuit of a passenger who breaks quarantine. An instance of this occurred in Rosario last week. It was whispered about that the passengers from Buenos Ayres had crossed the Arroyo Medio, broken through the "cordón," and were making for Cordova. Instantly Rosario was in a tumult; the whole population turned out to a man; there was no mistaking the feeling of the people. Five, ten, fifteen thousand soldiers would have been paid down on the spot for the heads of the villains who had thus outraged every law of health, prosperity and public weal. The bells rang the alarm, the soldiers were called to arms, and the General Commander of the forces with a naked broadsword, longer than the longest broom-handle in Rosario, harangued his men, and charged them to be ready. Science was called to the aid of public apprehension, and telegraphic messages flashed along the line of the Central Argentine Railway to acquaint the station-masters of the danger. The trains were stopped; in fact, everything at the moment was stopped, save the soldiers and vigilantes, who galloped helter-skelter over the country faster by far than poor John Gilpin of far renown.

The people on the estancias amazed at the impetuous running about of chasques and policemen, attributed it all to another Lopez Jordan invasion—poor fools! Well, indeed, would it be for the country if there was the same earnestness to put down a revolution as there is to maintain quarantine. Well, after immense exertion, the passengers were nabbed, instantly made prisoners, and ordered to halt. But then the difficulty arose—what to do with them. The captain of the guard unable to solve the difficulty at once despatched one of his soldiers to the jefe politico of Rosario, demanding instructions, but when the soldier entered Rosario he had the narrowest escape in life of being shot down by his own companions, who, aware that the fellow had come from the passengers, deemed it their duty to shoot him rather than allow him to enter the city; after a short parley he was allowed up, he told his story, the soldiers on guard pined him, but the alarm spread through the town that the passengers caught by a soldier who had arrested them had for their reward, that was in the cart with the other soldiers; then indeed was the fat in the fire! All the soldiers of that cartel were at once placed in quarantine, not one allowed outside the door, the boot was on the wrong leg, and the very guardians of the law were the first to feel the severity of their own instructions. Meanwhile the passengers could not be detained in the open camp, so a trusty chasque was despatched, ordering not only the passengers to proceed on their way, but commanding the soldiers who arrested the chasque also to follow in the same route. The after history of this memorable quarantine party will no doubt form a most amusing, and perhaps instructive chapter for the readers of the STANDARD. That the party will be allowed into Cordova or Tucuman, or Salta, there seems not the least probability; they must wander up and down the Republic like poor Charon's ghost, either that or recross the Arroyo Medio, and make back for San Telmo. The following night Commissary Silva, at the head of about 20 soldiers, left Rosario; it was close on midnight when he started, and at once made for Lujan in pursuit of three thousand dollars said to have come up from Pergamino, and violated the quarantine rules by crossing the Arroyo Medio, also bound for Cordova. The police of Rosario, with the experience of the previous day, kept remarkably clear of the pedlars, and with judicious prudence sent telegraphic messages to the stations along the central railway line, acquainting the station masters of the new danger. Rosario is really in an extraordinary state of alarm, only one case of yellow-fever has occurred, and that outside of the town, at the Lazareto, but it has been sufficient to frighten the whole population, and all who can leave the city are starting for the estancias.

The quarantine panic has spread to the country, and in the province; last week the diligences have been crowded inside and outside, whilst hundreds have hired horse-carts at Mercedes, and are at this moment crossing the country in every direction. At Carmen de Arcoo a lazareto has been established, and all who fell sick within two leagues of that town are ordered to be at once removed to the lazareto; as yet no sickness in that district has made its appearance; at Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, and nearly all the northern towns, similar measures have been adopted, and every passenger by diligence is suspiciously watched, and his antecedents enquired into. So long as the present quarantine rules last, travelling through the country is almost stopped, estancieros if they leave for town run the risk of being quarantined, and must run quarantine on their return. Meanwhile the health of the camp was never better, and every house in a country town, or on an estancia, is crowded to overflowing.

Everybody is now living in the suburbs, and it is likely that many of the foreign residents whose lot is cast in this delightful climate, will give up their town houses altogether, and permanently settle down among the green hills of San Isidro, the breezy heights of Moron, or the wild woodland scenery of Lomas de Zamora. Nothing can be more delightful during nine months of the year than the suburban retreats of Buenos Ayres, and if the city has become a Municipal pest-house the outskirts, nevertheless, enjoy a balmy and invigorating climate that can challenge the most favoured spots of Spain or Italy.

Early morn it is like a vision of Fairy Land to see the sun rise out of the bed of the La Plata while clean drops hang on every bough, and the "verde" air, and the abundance of its being removed, since it affords a pretext for raising the wind. Could the public of Buenos Ayres see the improvised passengers feeding out of buckets on Flores Island, or crowding round an immense pot on an island in front of Rosario, or lying on the floors of old mud ranchos outside a country town, they would realize the falsehood of the aphorism "that prevention is better than cure." The quarantine victims, if counted, would rank almost as numerous as those of fever. We all know the records of mortality in this

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.

The chase after a mad dog is child's play compared with the pursuit of a passenger who breaks quarantine. An instance of this occurred in Rosario last week. It was whispered about that the passengers from Buenos Ayres had crossed the Arroyo Medio, broken through the "cordón," and were making for Cordova. Instantly Rosario was in a tumult; the whole population turned out to a man; there was no mistaking the feeling of the people. Five, ten, fifteen thousand soldiers would have been paid down on the spot for the heads of the villains who had thus outraged every law of health, prosperity and public weal. The bells rang the alarm, the soldiers were called to arms, and the General Commander of the forces with a naked broadsword, longer than the longest broom-handle in Rosario, harangued his men, and charged them to be ready. Science was called to the aid of public apprehension, and telegraphic messages flashed along the line of the Central Argentine Railway to acquaint the station-masters of the danger. The trains were stopped; in fact, everything at the moment was stopped, save the soldiers and vigilantes, who galloped helter-skelter over the country faster by far than poor John Gilpin of far renown.

The people on the estancias amazed at the impetuous running about of chasques and policemen, attributed it all to another Lopez Jordan invasion—poor fools! Well, indeed, would it be for the country if there was the same earnestness to put down a revolution as there is to maintain quarantine. Well, after immense exertion, the passengers were nabbed, instantly made prisoners, and ordered to halt. But then the difficulty arose—what to do with them. The captain of the guard unable to solve the difficulty at once despatched one of his soldiers to the jefe politico of Rosario, demanding instructions, but when the soldier entered Rosario he had the narrowest escape in life of being shot down by his own companions, who, aware that the fellow had come from the passengers, deemed it their duty to shoot him rather than allow him to enter the city; after a short parley he was allowed up, he told his story, the soldiers on guard pined him, but the alarm spread through the town that the passengers caught by a soldier who had arrested them had for their reward, that was in the cart with the other soldiers; then indeed was the fat in the fire! All the soldiers of that cartel were at once placed in quarantine, not one allowed outside the door, the boot was on the wrong leg, and the very guardians of the law were the first to feel the severity of their own instructions. Meanwhile the passengers could not be detained in the open camp, so a trusty chasque was despatched, ordering not only the passengers to proceed on their way, but commanding the soldiers who arrested the chasque also to follow in the same route. The after history of this memorable quarantine party will no doubt form a most amusing, and perhaps instructive chapter for the readers of the STANDARD. That the party will be allowed into Cordova or Tucuman, or Salta, there seems not the least probability; they must wander up and down the Republic like poor Charon's ghost, either that or recross the Arroyo Medio, and make back for San Telmo. The following night Commissary Silva, at the head of about 20 soldiers, left Rosario; it was close on midnight when he started, and at once made for Lujan in pursuit of three thousand dollars said to have come up from Pergamino, and violated the quarantine rules by crossing the Arroyo Medio, also bound for Cordova. The police of Rosario, with the experience of the previous day, kept remarkably clear of the pedlars, and with judicious prudence sent telegraphic messages to the stations along the central railway line, acquainting the station masters of the new danger. Rosario is really in an extraordinary state of alarm, only one case of yellow-fever has occurred, and that outside of the town, at the Lazareto, but it has been sufficient to frighten the whole population, and all who can leave the city are starting for the estancias.

The quarantine panic has spread to the country, and in the province; last week the diligences have been crowded inside and outside, whilst hundreds have hired horse-carts at Mercedes, and are at this moment crossing the country in every direction. At Carmen de Arcoo a lazareto has been established, and all who fell sick within two leagues of that town are ordered to be at once removed to the lazareto; as yet no sickness in that district has made its appearance; at Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, and nearly all the northern towns, similar measures have been adopted, and every passenger by diligence is suspiciously watched, and his antecedents enquired into. So long as the present quarantine rules last, travelling through the country is almost stopped, estancieros if they leave for town run the risk of being quarantined, and must run quarantine on their return. Meanwhile the health of the camp was never better, and every house in a country town, or on an estancia, is crowded to overflowing.

Everybody is now living in the suburbs, and it is likely that many of the foreign residents whose lot is cast in this delightful climate, will give up their town houses altogether, and permanently settle down among the green hills of San Isidro, the breezy heights of Moron, or the wild woodland scenery of Lomas de Zamora. Nothing can be more delightful during nine months of the year than the suburban retreats of Buenos Ayres, and if the city has become a Municipal pest-house the outskirts, nevertheless, enjoy a balmy and invigorating climate that can challenge the most favoured spots of Spain or Italy.

Early morn it is like a vision of Fairy Land to see the sun rise out of the bed of the La Plata while clean drops hang on every bough, and the "verde" air, and the abundance of its being removed, since it affords a pretext for raising the wind. Could the public of Buenos Ayres see the improvised passengers feeding out of buckets on Flores Island, or crowding round an immense pot on an island in front of Rosario, or lying on the floors of old mud ranchos outside a country town, they would realize the falsehood of the aphorism "that prevention is better than cure." The quarantine victims, if counted, would rank almost as numerous as those of fever. We all know the records of mortality in this

city, but who counts the hundreds who perish in the islands of the rivers from sheer misery and starvation.



**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

**ARTHEMUS LANE, LONDON CAPITAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—**  
**PRESIDENT:—**  
 Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.  
**Chairman:—**  
 Alexander Esler, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.)  
 Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares & Co.)  
 Hanbury Lloyd.  
 George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park Woodstock.  
**Directors:—**  
 James Fletcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.)  
 William Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Hoares, & Co.)  
 Right Hon. George Joachim Guchon, M.P.  
 Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.  
 James Holme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.  
 Benjamin Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls, & Co.)  
 Elliot Nechamkin, Esq., Member of the Indian Council.  
 Thomas Masternan, Esq., Collingwood House Brighton.  
 Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Jewish Bank of London.  
 Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., New Court.  
 Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P.  
 Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Street Hyde Park.  
**ALDYMEN:—**  
 Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co.)  
 Sir Thomas Powell Huxton, Bart., M.P.  
 Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson Bart.  
 The Company is insured against loss or Damage by Fire from any Dwelling-house, Goods deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies" extending to Custom-House and any of the Private and Public Docks.  
 The whole advantages which can be paid by contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurance, will be resolved into the following:—  
 1st. Security  
 2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place the money;  
 3d. The purchase of these advantages at moderate rate.  
 It will be found that all these are presented to this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.  
 The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Company, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in the successors, that the highest honor and liberality will be observed in the settlement of claims.  
 It has been the object of the Directors, in the minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Police, and the assigned hand a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once a Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or within the premises, and the Guaranteed Assurances.  
 Any further information can be obtained application to  
**GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO. 17 Calle Florida**  
 British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, March 18, 1859.  
**NOTICE.**  
**Information** is particularly requested respecting the following individuals, their affairs, for transmission upon their inquiries relative to friends in this country:—  
**Francisco Lombard,**  
 A native of Chitralt. Came to Buenos Ayres about six years ago. A mariner.  
**Daniel M. Reilly,**  
 Lately working on a Railway.  
**James Beveridge,**  
 Came to the River Plate in the S.S. *Silesia*.  
**Clark Shaw,**  
 Said to have been drowned at Buenos Ayres on the 12th of April, 1859.  
**Thomas Allright,**  
 By late accounts had a mercantile establishment in Buenos Ayres, and also engaged in teaching.  
**Joseph Wray,**  
 Last heard of as being on board the *Perth* Indio light ship.  
**James Vaughan,**  
 Late Indian Artillery. Said to be employed in the service of Messrs. Wilson, sheepfarmers in this country.  
**John Duly or Duly,**  
 Is requested at once to communicate with relations in England, who have not yet heard from him.  
**Michael McK-Keon,**  
 A stammer, xh or on board *George Eason*.  
**Friedrich Schell,**  
 An Englishman, husband of Anna Maria Anderson.  
**Archibald MacGillivray,**  
 Fireman, from Glasgow, in 1868.  
**G. B. White**  
 Is requested to call at the British Consulate in a matter that interests him.  
**FRANK PARISH,**  
 H. B. M.'s Consul.

MONTREAL AND CANADA

---

Manufacturers of

**CUT NAILS, TACKS, BRUSHES AND SHOE NAILS.**

We are prepared to supply the South American Trade with any of the following Goods, warranted equal in every respect to American Manufacture, and at prices greatly under American Lists. The Trade will be convinced of this with trial orders.

*Our Nails, Common and Extra Swede Iron Tacks and Loose Tacks, Brush Tacks, Copper Zinc Tacks.*

*Large Head and Leathered Carpet Tacks.*

*Small Head Shoe Tacks.*

*Common Iron Shoe Nails, Swede Iron Nails.*

*Steel, Zinc, Copper, and Brass Shoe Nails.*

*Round Head Hungarian Nails, zinc wash, 6 and 8.*

*Round and Changel Nails, Patent Heads, 7 and 8.*

*Clout, Cogar Boz, Chinking, and Finishing Nails.*

*Copper Coat and Finishing Nails; and Tacks, Nails and Twines of all kinds, &c.*

For years past the American market has sought for many of the above Goods, and would respectfully inform Dealers, &c., that

50 documents to purchasers.  
55 Vessels leave our port almost weekly for Bu

Ayres and Montevideo, and the facilities  
freight are abundant.

*We make a speciality in Shoe Nails and Shoe  
Manufacturers' Nails of all kinds, and all  
prices full 25 per cent less than  
American mark.*

ALL GUAGES OF SHOE NAILS IN STOCK

3 ON APPLICATION.  
4 66,1m,m

VILLA SARMIENTO  
A Suburb of Cordoba.  
Building Lots \$100 each.  
This charming suburb commands a fine view of the city of Cordoba in the low ground and Sierras in the distance. It is proposed to connect here the new water works of the Antioquia Aqueduct as projected by the Engineer of the place, Col. Thompson.  
The air is peculiarly salubrious and invigorating, and the site is destined to be one of the most summer-resorts of the republic.  
The company has 70 acres of land, 140 of which are already taken by English abates and native families of Buenos Ayres.  
There are two plazas, called Colon and San Mayo, and the streets are 20 yards wide and 40 feet apart.

With the growing importance of Cordoba locality will rise greatly in value, and the s

so well suited for country houses, equipped with  
abundant oil and timber, that families  
have a delightful residence, within 2 days journey  
of Buenos Ayres, at a mere nominal cost.  
For plans &c. apply to  
**A. J. BULLRICH,**  
118—CALLE SAN MARTIN—118  
Where Lots can be purchased.

The STANDARD—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MORNING at the Standard Press, Inc.

118 CALLE SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AIRES,  
PROPRIETORS, and HARRIS, M. G. and  
MULHALL.